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Reformed Group For Better Race Relations

(Potchefstroom, Union of South Africa) - The Reformed Ecumenical Synod, including representatives from ten churches in Europe, Africa and the United States, at its fourth world meeting in Potchefstroom, August 6-13, adopted a 12-point statement on race relations which emphasised that no single race should consider itself superior to others.

Expressing the hope that the statement would show that the South African churches agree with "scriptural principles which should guide all Christians in their attitudes", the Synod encouraged the churches in South Africa to deal with the problem of race relations in Christian love.

Among the points in the statement was stress on the duty of the church to "avoid even a semblance of an attitude which can engender estrangement between groups and to make every effort to improve the already strained relations".

The statement said "if the members of the other race are likewise believers, they should be received as brethren and sisters in Jesus Christ." Adding that "the foregoing neither denies nor ignores the fact of the multiplicity of nations" the statement says that "in that multiplicity the unquestioned equality of all races, peoples, and manifestations of the true Church must be recognised according to the Scripture."

"In order to progress towards the unity of believers, the efforts of the younger churches to achieve full ecclesiastical equality with older churches should be encouraged," the statement declares.

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No direct "principal Scriptural evidence" can be produced for or against "the intermixture of races through marriage," it continues. "The well being of the Christian community and pastoral care of the church necessitates that due consideration be given to legal, social, and cultural factors which affect such marriages.

The Synod called for a critical examination of trusteeships, racial distinctiveness, and other matters "in the light of God's Word" to purge such concepts "of any ulterior motives which may be lurking therein."

A committee was appointed to study further aspects of the problem and report to the next meeting. A resolution said that many Christians were subjected to great anxiety as a result of inadequate information about the situation in South Africa and asked for more direct correspondence with the churches there or visits by deputations for on-the-scene observation.

In a statement on modern warfare, the Synod while acknowledging the right and duty of "secular governments in human affairs as an institution ordained by God" and stressing that the Christian Church "does not disapprove technical advancement as such" said :

"Nevertheless the Church regards present-day nuclear weapons with extreme concern as an alarming demonstration of the fatal consequences of technical efficiency as used by the modern world, which no longer observes the dictates of the Word of God."

Although war "or at least the use of armed compulsion is, according to God's word, permissible in order to promote righteousness and administer justice" and such war cannot be condemned as sin, "it usually gives rise to sinful practices." Therefore, the Synod said, "every possible effort should be made to avert war."

In the view of the Synod, "wherever the secular government, in a just cause, has no option but to resort to military measures, the view of the Church is that loyal service is incumbent on the subjects of the State. Even then, the spirit of Christ, instead of demonic forces or motives actuated by resentment or vengeance, should be the main directive."

Because of the enormous destructive power today, secular governments "cannot evade the responsibility of attempting to avert war by means of an international judicial system."

When the "effects of sin" approach "apocalyptical catastrophe" it would be the duty of the Christian to withdraw from any participation even at the risk of martyrdom, it said.

The Synod called for churches of the world to join in common witness against injustice and oppression. It asked for inculcation of Christian zeal for peace and justice.

The question of membership in the World Council of Churches and other questions of ecumenical relationships were referred to the next synod. A committee was appointed to prepare thorough study of the entire subject.

The Gereformeerde Kerk of South Africa had requested the Synod to ask member churches not to join the World Council of Churches. The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk of Transvaal and the Cape Province and the Reformed Church of Indonesia are members of both the Reformed Ecumenical and the World Council of Churches.

Synod

Delegates were present from the Orthodox Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Irish Evangelical Church, the Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia, the Church of England in South Africa, the Union nationale des Eglises réformées évangéliques indépendantes de France, the Gereformeerde Kerk of the Netherlands, the Free Church of Scotland, Christian Reformed Church of the U.S.A., the Gereformeerde Kerk of South Africa, and the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk of South Africa. E.P.S., Geneva

Villagers Killed in Tax Incident

(Sydney, Australia) - The killing of two people and injury of thirteen others by police officers in New Guinea in an attempt to collect a poll tax is the cause of widespread protest.

The incident took place in Navuneram village in New Britain where the villagers have for some time refused to pay a £2 poll tax levied on all males in the territory of Papua, New Guinea.

Following several unsuccessful attempts on the part of district officers to persuade the people to pay the tax, a large party of administration officers and New Guinea policemen visited the village to set up a special court.

When the police attempted to compel the villagers to come on to the school ground where the court was being held, stones were thrown at the official party. According to the administration, when it appeared that their party might be overcome, orders were given for shots to be fired over the heads of the natives. The administration claims that some of these ricocheted from trees.

The minister for territories has ordered an investigation into the whole incident. The Board of Missions of the Methodist Church of Australasia has issued a statement which says that it recognises the good work of the administration over the years but questions the wisdom of the administration's action.

One of the killed and several of the injured are within the fellowship of the Methodist Church, the Board's protest states. "Our concern in this statement is not primarily the question of taxation, but the methods used to enforce law on this occasion.

"The Board points out that the Administration has the responsibility of establishing democratic government amongst these people and such recourse to force is a backward step in an area which includes some of the most politically developed people in the Territories.

"In addition to shaking the confidence of the native people in the Administration, such an incident will provide the enemies of democracy with material for criticism.

"The circumstances associated with this incident are unfortunate. The size of the force (about ninety men) appears to have been unnecessarily large. The fact that the District Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police from Port Moresby participated directly in it made negotiation difficult, and their prestige necessitated a quick solution of the difficulty. We suggest that in this period of rapid social change in New Guinea, a great many similar difficulties are likely to emerge, and if free discussion and satisfactory settlement is to result, at least a section of Administration officers must be familiar with the native language.

"The Board has learnt with much satisfaction that a judicial inquiry into this whole matter will take place, not necessarily for the purpose of apportioning blame, but for the prevention of such incidents in the future." E.P.S., Geneva

Gift of Hungarian Bibles to Yugoslavia

(Belgrade, Yugoslavia) - A letter addressed to all Yugoslav Reformed ministers by Bishop Alexander Agoston has reported a gift of 1500 Bibles from the Hungarian Reformed Church. The gift was made possible by a donation of large amount of paper from the British and Foreign Bible Society to the Hungarian Bible Society.

The purpose of the gift of paper to the Hungarian group was increased circulation of the Hungarian Bibles in other parts of Eastern Europe where Hungarian is understood.

The bishop on behalf of the Synodical Council expressed appreciation to the two Bible groups and urged every parish to buy the Bibles to present to young couples following wedding ceremonies. Income from sale of the Bibles will be used to publish a new edition of the Reformed hymnbook. E.P.S., Geneva

Reformed Bishop Sees Positive Task for Yugoslav Church

(Belgrade, Yugoslavia) - A report on the life and work of the Reformed Christian Church in Yugoslavia says that the church has been advised by the minister of religious affairs that it is expected to do one thing : to teach people "not to steal, fight, kill."

Bishop Alexander Agoston writes "this vocation is not enough for us. We are not satisfied by being a kind of spiritual police who keep people from evil by frightening them with the tortures of hell. We would like to train people for good."

"It is the task of the State to bring about the frame, to give laws, to reward the faithful and punish the disloyal, to raise the standard of living. To raise the moral standard ... to bring forth conscientious, loyal, diligent, honest men - this is the task of the Church. And there is only one way to this end -- leading men to Christ. Thereby we build Socialism." E.P.S., Geneva

WCC Adopts Statement on Disarmament

(Nyborg, Denmark) - In one of its closing sessions on August 28, the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches unanimously adopted a statement urging statesmen "not to rest content" with the fact that governments have taken a first step towards bringing the testing of atomic weapons under international control, "but to show courage in pressing forward along the way now opened".

The statement, drafted by Bishop Otto Dibelius of Germany, a World Council president, appealed for an "'open society' where people may meet freely and learn to understand and trust one another" and asked the churches "to help prepare the way for such an open society".

The text of the statement follows :

"The governments producing atomic weapons have taken a first step towards bringing the testing of those weapons under international control. We welcome this evidence of the beginning of a better understanding among the nations. At the same time we solemnly urge the statesmen of the world not to rest content with this beginning, but to show courage in pressing forward along the way now opened.

"The cessation of atomic testing which we advocated a year ago should lead to diligent efforts to halt the production of nuclear weapons and to reduce existing armaments.

"The achievement of these ends requires friendship and confidence between the nations. We need an 'open society' where people may meet freely and learn to understand and trust one another. We appeal to the churches to help prepare the way for such an open society.

"We know the great difficulties that must be overcome. Yet what appears to be impossible with men, is surely possible with God. To Him we pray that He who has taken upon Himself the burdens and sorrows of mankind, may guide and strengthen our work for peace on earth." E.P.S., Geneva

Three Churches Added to WCC

(Nyborg, Denmark) - Three church bodies in widely separated parts of the world have been admitted to membership in the World Council of Churches, bringing to 171 the total number of church bodies working together through the Council.

The Central Committee meeting in Nyborg, Denmark, voted to accept application from the Hungarian Reformed Church in America, the Iglesia Filipina Independiente of the Philippines (Independent Philippine Church) and the Eglise évangélique du Cameroun (Evangelical Church of the Cameroons), French West Africa.

One of the first moves made by the Eglise évangélique du Cameroun, which became independent one year ago in April, was to ask for membership in the World Council of Churches. It brings to the Council a church of 66,876 members. The church has become independent of the Paris Missionary Society, with which it maintains friendly, cooperative relations.

The Philippines church broke with the Roman Catholic Church in 1900 and became an independent non-Roman fellowship. The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States in 1947 voted to cooperate with this independent church and in 1948 sent three American bishops to consecrate the church's first three Filipino bishops. Its clergy is trained at the Protestant Episcopal Seminary in Manila. The strongest and largest non-Roman Catholic church in the islands, with a membership of over one and a half million, the Iglesia Filipina Independiente is headed by Bishop de los Reyes.

Known until this year as the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America, the Hungarian Reformed Church in the United States was admitted to the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA in late 1957. It has an estimated membership of 8,500 in 26 churches and is headed by Bishop Zoltan Beky. The first Hungarian Reformed church was organised in New York City in 1904. In 1922, the Reformed Church in Hungary transferred a majority of its congregations in the United States into what is now the Evangelical and Reformed Church in the US. Those congregations which wished to remain autonomous and self-supporting then formed the Hungarian Reformed Church in America.

Two recent major church mergers reduced the membership of the WCC from 170 to 168 church bodies, representing Protestants, Anglicans and Eastern Orthodox. The mergers were between the Presbyterian Church in the USA with the United Presbyterian Church to form the United Presbyterian Church in the USA, and the Congregational Christian Churches with the Evangelical and Reformed Church to form the United Church of Christ in the United States. Thus the addition of three new churches brings the total membership of the World Council of Churches in 1958 to 171.

E.P.S., Geneva

Service in Copenhagen Ends WCC Summer Meetings

(Copenhagen) - A service in the Cathedral of Copenhagen on August 29 marked the end of the tenth anniversary meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches.

Because of the "one sure and unshakable foundation" on which the Church is laid, "the World Council of Churches was born ten years ago and continues to claim our loyalty and the strenuous efforts of our brains and spirits", Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, Central Committee chairman, said. "Our Council does not claim to be that Church -- let everybody get any such illusions out of his mind at once -- and still less a super-church, which is a ridiculous word in itself. But it does call on each of us to behold this mystery, to look steadfastly at it, to fix it in our hearts, to appreciate it, to devote to it the best that is in us, to be its affectionate sons."

Taking part in the service were presidents of the World Council, members of its Central Committee from around the world, 70 Danish pastors, and King Frederik IX and Queen Ingrid. Other speakers included Bishop H. Fuglsang-Damgaard, primate of Denmark, and a member of the Central Committee, Dr. Ernest A. Payne, United Kingdom, committee vice-chairman, and the Rev. Peter Dagadu of Ghana.

Dr. Payne reminded the congregation that the World Council's path "has not been a broad straight highway but a winding and tortuous way where it is not easy for us to walk together. It is not easy to cross boundaries, even for Christians." Dr. Payne said it was possible for Christians of different denominations and for Christians living under different political conditions, and to some extent imprisoned by them, to love each other, "by the grace of God and the power of the Spirit". "It is by this spirit that we are called," he continued, "and the events of the last ten years, though marked with failure at points, encourages us to go ahead."

The links with others on the other side of political conflicts, though strained, have not been broken, he said. "We still speak frankly to one another, saying what we believe to be the truth, but with more love," he concluded.

Earlier, the Central Committee members had been entertained at a reception by the minister of church affairs of the Danish government, Mrs. Bodil Koch. The committee sessions were held in Nyborg, on the island of Funen, from August 21 to 29.

E.P.S., Geneva

Central Committee Plans for Future

(Nyborg, Denmark) - The World Council of Churches in its Central Committee meeting, August 21-29, observed the tenth anniversary of its founding and made plans for the future.

The third world assembly of the Council is planned for 1961. Its theme, the Committee decided, will be "Jesus Christ - the Light of the World". The Assembly, scheduled for the University of Ceylon at Peradeniya, will bring together delegates from all parts of the world.

In its nine-day session, the Committee took a fresh look at the on-going work of the Council. It heard that the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees had resettled 200,000 refugees in the last decade.

One of the most controversial items on the agenda was a study document on "Christians and the Prevention of War in an Atomic Age - A Theological Discussion".

Prepared by a commission of theologians, scientists and political and military experts, under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Taylor of Aberdeen (see EPS No. 33, August 29), the report mentioned possible use of limited atomic warfare, justification of surrender on an enemy's terms and prospects of non-violent resistance. In debate it came under fire from opponents of all atomic weapons as well as from those who took the traditional stand on the duty of Christian citizens to fight in just wars. A critique, drawing attention to problems posed for day by day Christian representation to governments, was prepared by the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs.

The Central Committee agreed to send the report for further study to WCC member churches, underlined that it was "in no wise a formulation of World Council policy", and asked the Council's Study Division, acting with the CCIA, to plan the future of the study, with an eye to developing analysis of the theological, technological and political factors involved.

In other business, the committee:

APPROVED a study on religious liberty, ordered by last year's Central Committee, to investigate the place of religious liberty in relation to non-Christian religions, political systems, including Communism, and "within and between the Christian churches, including the Roman Catholic Church". Basic principles in the proposal say that consideration should be given to trends that oppose the exercise of religious freedom at various levels in "government, church and society". The Central Committee also "noted that the legal situation has remained unchanged" in Colombia, and asked the CCIA, "to continue to work for the effective exercise of full religious liberty" there.

AGREED to send a fraternal delegation to Cyprus to visit authorities of the Church of Cyprus and adopted a proposal expressing deep concern over "the appalling situation" continuing in the island. The Committee expressed the hope that negotiations for the return of Archbishop Makarios from exile may be successful.

HEARD strong recommendations that the future work of the WCC's Faith and Order Commission should be expanded by enlarging its staff and perhaps by making it a major division within the Council's structure. The proposals, put forward by a Faith and Order sub-committee, will be considered for another year before decision by the Central Committee.

RE-ELECTED its twelve-member Executive Committee, by secret ballot, following a proposal early in the meeting from Dr. P.O. Bersell asking that fifteen names be presented and that members be elected individually and by ballot. The original twelve names only were presented. Among the re-elected members is Dr. Josef Hromadka of Czechoslovakia, who was challenged at last year's meeting in Yale.

DECIDED to avoid unnecessary further controversy with WCC member churches in Hungary by describing Hungarian charges alleging World Council complicity in the Hungarian revolt as "misrepresentations" rather than in stronger terms.

WELCOMED the report of the WCC delegation which met with representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church this month in Utrecht and approved the proposal to invite observers from the Moscow Patriarchate to attend future meetings of the Central Committee "as a wise first step on a road which may lead to closer contacts

RECEIVED the progress of the study on "The Common Christian Responsibility Toward Areas of Rapid Social Change", expressed appreciation to the Department on Church and Society, which is conducting the study, and decided to extend study for a further year.

THANKED the Belgian Protestant churches "for what they have achieved in the Protestant Pavilion at the Brussels Universal Exhibition" and assured them of "continued encouragement in seeking funds for the completion of the project, including its re-erection as an ecumenical centre".

COMMENDED a newly published handbook on the World Council and encouraged "its vigorous promotion, particularly among local ministers and lay leaders".

DEFERRED the election of a president to succeed the late Archbishop Michael, Orthodox, until the beginning of the 1959 meeting of the Central Committee.

ACCEPTED the invitation of the Ecumenical Patriarchate and the Greek church and government to hold the 1959 Central Committee meeting on the island of Rhodes. Dates for the meeting are August 18-29.

APPROVED a 1959 budget of \$495,000. The approved level for 1958 was \$473,000. The director of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees was authorised to seek to raise funds for the Service Programme for 1959 at a level of \$850,000. The Central Committee asked all member churches to increase their annual contributions by at least 15 per cent, beginning in 1960, and those which can, to make the increase in 1959. The Finance Committee said that the increase was needed to carry the present programme and take care of salary increases and expenditures for the East Asia Christian Conference. Special resources are available to cover the estimated deficit of \$20,000 on the general budget accounts for the current year. E.P.S., Geneva

Two Protestant Church Papers Seized

(Berlin) - Two weekly editions of the Protestant weekly "Die Kirche" and the "Potsdamer Kirche", both of which are published in East Berlin, have been seized by the press department of the East German government. Both papers had published reports of the official attitude adopted by the church to the latest attacks against the Inner Mission. In a campaign conducted through leaflets and the press the Inner Mission was accused of instructing a woman living in Potsdam "to smuggle perambulators to the West Berlin Inner Mission using the illegal exchange rate".

Leading circles in the Evangelical Church repudiated these charges. The Evangelical Church has protested to the East German authorities against the fact that on some pamphlets a forged letterhead of the West Berlin Inner Mission had been used. E.P.S., Geneva

In Brief

A seminar of Christians facing the problems of world peace was organised by the world YMCA in Geneva recently. Mademoiselle Suzanne de Dietrich gave a series of studies on "The Biblical Approach to Peace". Speakers from church and international groups participated. Further discussion is taking place at the World YMCA Membership Conference in Geneva, August 25 to September 5, and the Consultation on the Christian Task of the YMCA late in October.

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A new level of church membership has been reached in the United States. In 1957, 104,189,678 members were reported, a gain of 964,724 over the previous year. Statistics were published by the National Council of Churches in its Yearbook of American Churches for 1959.

Despite growth, the increase in membership (0.9 per cent) did not approach the population rise (1.7 per cent). According to the figures, 61 out of every 100 Americans are members of a church or synagogue.

An American Methodist missionary, Lester E. Griffith, Jr., 34, has disappeared in Algeria. According to press service reports, the missionary is believed to have been kidnapped by nationalist rebels, possibly to care for their wounded. Authorities believe that he was alive.

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World-wide Communion Sunday will be observed in fifty countries around the world on October 5. It was started in 1936 by a small group of Presbyterian ministers to meet spiritual needs during the economic depression in the United States. In 1940, the Federal Council of Churches (now National Council of Churches in the USA) became the sponsor on a world-wide basis.

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For the first time official representatives of the Missouri Synod Lutherans (USA) took part in the Lutheran World Federation Commission on Theology in Oslo, Norway, August 11 to August 16. The Missouri Synod does not belong to the LWF. According to a news release from the LWF, the conversations took place in "an extremely cordial atmosphere".

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A Special Report

Lambeth Conference Speaks Positively on Unity

In one of the most positive statements ever issued by a Lambeth Conference on the subject of Church Unity 310 Anglican bishops from forty-six countries have called for reconciliation between divided Christians. In an "Encyclical Letter" addressed to "the faithful in Jesus Christ" they say: "Because of our urgent desire to further negotiations and conversations with other churches we have put forth in penitence and hope a fresh statement of our convictions, believing that we are called to a fresh effort in the cause of the unity of the one Church of God in the love of Christ, in faith and order, and in fullness of sacramental communion".

In resolutions adopted by the whole conference the statement drawn up by its committee on Church Unity and the Church Universal is endorsed. The eagerly awaited advice of the Church Unity Committee concerning the Church of South India and the proposed new united churches in Ceylon and North India reports favourably on prospects of closer relationship to the world-wide Anglican Communion.

Reviewing the progress of the Church of South India since the last Lambeth Conference in 1948 the Committee Report speaks warmly of the growth "in its inner unity and cohesion, and in its sacramental life". Taking special note of the "growing appreciation of the pastoral value of the episcopal office", the report goes on to say "it may well be that the Church in the West may be able to learn from the polity of the Church of South India lessons which would restore to its exercise of episcopacy more of its primitive pastoral character as the office of the Father in God".

After a detailed review of the increased facilities for limited inter-communion achieved or recommended between various provinces of the Anglican Communion and the South India Church, the Lambeth Committee affirms that the "growth of inner coherence and missionary zeal" in the CSI makes it possible to reiterate "with an increased sense of assurance" the words used by the Lambeth Report of 1948: "We look forward hopefully and with longing to the day when there shall be full communion between the Church of South India and the Churches of the Anglican Communion."

The consummation of the union of former Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists in the Church of South India in 1947 provided for an "interim period" of thirty years during which episcopally ordained and non-episcopally ordained ministries would continue. The decision as to whether all ministers should be ordained by bishops after that time is left open. This controversial "thirty year period" has been eliminated in the "Scheme" for Church Union in Ceylon and the "Plan" for North India.

In Ceylon and North India/Pakistan, where it is proposed to unify the ministries with mutual laying on of hands from the outset, an extremely positive reception has been given by the Lambeth bishops to the outlined bases of union.

In both cases, according to the bishops on the committee, "what has been achieved is especially impressive in view of the number of the churches to be brought together, the variety of their polities, and the consequent complexity of the problems involved". In Ceylon, Anglicans, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and former Congregationalists now in the Church of South India are involved in the negotiations. In North India the Church of the Brethren and the Disciples of Christ are participating, in addition to the churches involved in Ceylon.

"No Anglican need entertain any doubt concerning the orthodoxy of the faith of the resulting churches", says the committee report. The theological thinking behind the proposals for unification of the ministries of the two new churches are "warmly approved". General assent is given to provisions for the rite of baptism and the theology of Christian initiation (implied by the acceptance of both infant and adult baptism with confirmation) in the new churches. The doctrines of Holy Communion are also endorsed.

In a section on "relation to other churches" the provisions permitting ministers of churches in communion with the uniting bodies to celebrate worship in the new united churches are described as "a serious departure from Anglican practice", but the committee's report says that, bearing in mind the probably occasional character of such ministries and the right of particular congregations not to receive them for reasons of "conscience", the Churches of the Anglican Communion should "not have any hesitation in accepting the ministry of the resulting churches as fully accredited and in historic continuity with that of the undivided Church".

Important suggestions are made about the services for the unification of the ministry. The purpose of the suggestions is to ensure that the liturgical form used should "be appropriate for its function of seeking from God that He will 'endue each according to his need' with whatever of grace, gifts, character or authority may in the sight of God be needed for the office and order of ministry referred to". The North India and Pakistan proposals provide for consecration of new bishops, followed by commissioning of all bishops for the exercise of their office in the new church and episcopal commissioning of all presbyters. The Lambeth committee report recommends possible new forms of words and procedures to bring the consecration of new bishops and the subsequent commissioning of the bishops for their new work within the scope of a single act. A simple change of wording is suggested in the case of the Ceylon inauguration, with the same general intention.

The Unity Committee's report is echoed in the resolutions of the whole conference, generally approving both plans and specifically advising "the churches and provinces of the Anglican Communion that they should be willing to enter into full communion with the resulting Church of Lanka (Ceylon) on its inauguration", and with the North India and Pakistan Church "if the recommendations concerning the service for the unification for the ministry could be accepted".

The Ceylon and North India/Pakistan plans are commended as a pattern for church union negotiations involving Anglicans in West Africa and other parts of the world. Other sections of the committee's report deal with relations between Anglicans and Presbyterians, Methodists, Roman Catholics, Eastern Orthodox, Old Catholics and

other churches. A resolution of the whole conference expresses thankfulness for the "formation, growth and achievements of the World Council of Churches" and "urges all the Churches and Provinces of the Anglican Communion to ensure that they are adequately represented in its counsels, take a full share in its work, and assume a just part of its financial responsibility".

The whole Lambeth Conference urged support for observance of the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity each January, in the spirit and with the intentions of the late Abbé Paul Couturier of Lyon. The work is also promoted by the World Council of Churches to further prayer for unity according to Christ's will and in His way.

The full text of these and all other resolutions and reports of the Lambeth Conference has been published by SPCK, London, and by Seabury Press, Greenwich, Conn., in the United States. E.P.S., Geneva

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